FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1834. [NO. 894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $4 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE,

THE Old METHODIST CHURCH, and LOT on which it stands. Possession given in three months. Apply to J. H. Hall or T. C. Blake.
May 15 93-2w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 4th inst. a sorrel female MULE, of common size, marked by age, aged 8 or 9 years, the right fore foot has been recently broken near the point, she probably has old shoes on her fore feet. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
July 14, 1834. 93 2w.

Notice.

WILLIAM Waddill, John Waddill, John Carter, Henry Carter, Paris I. Tillinghast, Neal Gilmore, George Holmes, John Fort, and James Ritter are hereby notified, that on the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Jail of Cumberland County, I intend to take the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.
HENRY NUNNERY.
July 15, 1834.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, are hereby notified that an early settlement of their Freight accounts is required.
JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*
Fayetteville, *July 14th*, 1834. 93-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 31st day of this Inst., in Lumberton, if not previously disposed of, all the

REAL ESTATE

of Mrs Catharine McNeill and children, in that town consisting of a Dwelling House and other houses, at present occupied by Arch'd. S. Lewis, Esq. as a Tavern. A lot, with a small dwelling house. A Store house at present occupied by Mr. A. Campbell of this place. A 10 acre lot; a 6 acre lot; a 4 acre lot; and about 200 acres of LAND, well timbered, joining the town of Lumberton. Negroes will be taken in payment.
A. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 14th, 1834. 93 ts.

Medical College of the State of S. C.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, will begin on the second *Monday* in **November** next, and end on the first *Saturday* of **March** following.

Anatomy, by J. Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by John Wagner, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Chemistry, by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, Jr. M. D.
JAMES MOULTRIE, Jr. M. D. Dean.

N. B.—Editors of Newspapers in South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, and elsewhere, who published the above twice a year, are requested to do the same this, twice each month until November.
July 8, 1834. 82-eowt1stN.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

WORTH KING, vs. REAL ESTATE. } *Petition for Partition.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, heirs at law of Michael King, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.
Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

HENEY KING, vs. MICHAEL KING. } *Petition for Dower.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.
Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or child; also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.
June 2, 1834. 87tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

at low prices. Country Merchants will find great inducements by calling early.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, *May 26*, 1834. 86tf.

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAPE FEAR, YADKIN AND PEE DEE RAIL ROAD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE friends and patrons of the above work of Internal Improvement, and the public in general, are informed that the drawing of the above Lottery has been commenced at Wilmington, Del. (the 4th July inst.) and will be regularly continued under a series of Schemes by *Yates & McIntyre,* Managers, who will be accountable for all Prizes.

This Lottery, in Schemes consolidated with Lotteries of other States, will be drawn alternately at Wilmington, (Delaware,) Baltimore, Alexandria, or at such other place or places as the sale of Tickets shall justify.

The high reputation which Yates & McIntyre sustain for their promptitude in meeting their engagements and the acknowledged correctness of their system of Drawing Lotteries, renders it unnecessary to add more.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
For internal improvement of North & South Carolina and Washington City.

To be drawn in the City Hall at Washington City, Tuesday the 22d July, 1834.

Class No. 13 for 1834.

Splendid National Scheme of $155,025, distributed as follows—

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,185	5,185
1	5,000	5,000
1	5,000	5,000
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
10	300	3,000
10	250	2,500
20	150	3,000
46	70	3,220
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
46	30	1,380
92	25	2,300
92	20	1,840
920	16	14,720
8280	8	66,240
9624 prizes am. to		$155,025

Tickets $8—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares in proportion, to be had of the Subscriber in great variety.

Orders from a distance for Tickets enclosing the cash, (postage paid) will be attended to with the greatest particularity and promptitude; and a list of the Drawings furnished to all who shall remit Twenty Dollars; at the same time, the Drawing of each Lottery will be regularly published in the Observer

Money received after the Drawing is over, will be held subject to the further orders of the owner.
JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.
July 8, 1834. 82td.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable freehold, situated in the North Western extremity of Robeson County; it contains between 1,500 and 2,000 acres lying on both sides of Lowrie's Swamp The Stage Road from Fayetteville to Cheraw passes over a skirt of it, within two hundred yards of the Dwelling House, which is 27 miles from Fayetteville. There are about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. The land is generally level, yet much of it, and especially the cultivated part, has a gently undulating surface; the texture and fertility of the soil are adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. Great advances have been made in reclaiming the Swamp above mentioned, by ditching, &c.; so far as it has been tried, it is found to be very productive in Corn, Tobacco and Grass. These may be seen growing upon it this year in high perfection. It has yielded over twelve barrels of corn to the acre. A similar product is expected from it this year. The arts of irrigation may be practiced with ease and success in the dryest seasons. The range will support a large stock of black cattle and several hundred head of sheep two thirds of the year.

Fruit Trees abound in great variety and of choicest kind. There is also a flourishing little Vineyard, whose purple clusters annually load the mantling vines. The Scenery around the dwelling may be rendered highly ornamental. The Place, it is believed, is as healthy as any in the State.

Any person knowing and pursuing the advantages of this Place, must accumulate, if he is not a spendthrift.
JOHN GILCHRIST.
June 28, 1834. 92-4t

To Contractors.

THE undersigned have been appointed as a Committee from the Board of Commissioners to have enclosed the old Grave Yard, and also the lot of ground left by the late John Eccles, for the purpose of a Burying Ground. They will therefore receive proposals until the 23d instant, for executing the above work agreeably to plans which will be exhibited by applying to either of the Committee, and other particulars can then be ascertained.
E. L. WINSLOW,
JOSHUA CARMON,
JOHN CAMPBELL, } *Committee.*
Fayetteville, *July 7th*, 1834. 92-3w.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 8. 82 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by
May 20, 1834. E. J. HALE.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine
"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand s Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague,* or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture
Signed JOHN R ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.
June 2. 87tf.

The Frolics of Puck in 2 vols.—This is a work by an unknown hand, but the work bears the impress of a master hand.

Shakspeare's beautiful poem, "The Midsummer's Night Dream," has made us all familiar with that elfin sprite, Robin Goodfellow, or Puck, in whom our island ancestors believed as implicitly as they did in their own existence.—To enter into the spirit of the volumes before us, let the reader refresh himself at the fount of Shakspeare; and after reading the feats of this "merry wanderer of the night," recorded by the bard, he will turn from them with his mind in proper trim to take for gospel the various *frolics* recorded in these volumes, and will thank the author for arousing from their deep repose the traditionary incidents connected with the at-one time almost universal belief in the "good people." Oberon and Titania had quarreled about a changeling boy, as is recorded by the bard of Avon. About twelve months after this quarrel, Puck, in a merry mood, and by permission of his King Oberon, who thought Titania intended to make a mock of him, overwhelms the Queen and her ladies with a hail storm. The royal parties become reconciled, but Puck, as a punishment, is exiled from Fairy Land, until he should solve Titania's riddle: *"What is it most pleases Woman?"*

It is while on Earth, attempting to solve this riddle, that he performs his *frolics.* Happy is Puck that so skilful a hand has chronicled them. As some of our *fair* readers may wish to know what it is that pleases Woman most, and may not have patience to go regularly through the work, and see how Puck earned his readmission into Fairy Land, we subjoin the solution of the riddle.

"But have you found my riddle?" asked the queen.

"If there be truth in woman," replied Puck boldly.

"Ahem!" said the queen; "let us hear your solution of the secret however."

"An please your majesty, it is no secret," cried Puck with a sarcastic smile; "it is a truth that grows like the blackberry, upon all the hedges."

"Speak it then;" said the queen; "and look that your answer abide the touch, or your exile from the court is like to be a long one."

There was a dead silence for a few seconds while Puck collected his courage, or what was more probable, calculated how far he might with safety to himself indulge his love of mischief by satirising the queen. Apparently he saw something in her eye that bade him beware, for he looked down again with a wondrous affectation of humility. As to the courtiers, though the race is proverbial for not long ears, there was not one on the present occasion who would not gladly have added an ell to them had it been possible, that he might the better catch the gist of Puck's reply—and thus it was:

"Pleasure? woman loves it well,
For she was not made for the hermit's cell;
Gold? it sparkles in her eyes,
And it grows more bright as youth's morning flies;
Love? she is the soul of love.
'Tis her heaven below and her hope above;
But none of these
Can woman please
Like ——"

"Like what?" asked the queen, impatiently, seeing Puck hesitate—"like what?"

"Speak without fear, friend Robin," said the king, in an encouraging tone.

Fear!—the rogue was only too much at his ease all the time, chuckling inwardly at the eager impatience of his listeners. But he was soon weary of his demure part. Springing up from the ground and pirouetting for several minutes like a new-spun top, to the sore astonishment of the simple-minded monarch, he started off into another strain—

"Be she young, or be she old,
Warp'd, or formed in beauty's mould,
Be she widow, wife, or maid,
By whatever temper swayed,
Woman's master passion still,
Is—*to have her sovereign will.*"

"He has found my riddle," said the queen, smiling.

"Methinks he needed not have travelled far or long for it," exclaimed the king, with unwonted gravity.

The elves around tittered; the tricksy spirit for once wore as solemn a face as his anointed lord and master, and—the frolics of Puck were over.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

REVIEW
OF THE NEW HANOVER ADDRESS,

BY THE WRITER OF THE ADDRESS OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

From the Address of the Corresponding Committee of New Hanover, re-published in this paper of the 17th of June, the public will have seen (we think not without surprize,) that the Central Address has fallen under the displeasure of the Hanover Committee. As both Committees are agreed that a General System of improved transport should be undertaken by the State, it would have seemed that any differences between them as to the commencement and location of the works might have been discussed, with a very little exercise of forbearance and good humor, without loss of temper on either side. It has seemed good however to our Wilmington friends to enter upon the examination of the Central Address in very ill humor. Not content with reprobating and condemning the Address with unmeasured indignation, they have in their anger, taken upon themselves to reprehend the Central Committee with a plainness and even coarseness of speech which, we presume to say, might have been spared as not squaring with their own habits of civility and good breeding, if not in deference to the generally allowed respectability of the individuals on the Central Committee. We think it would be *more than unnecessary* to exculpate the Central Committee from the charges cast upon their *motives.* We fear not to leave their integrity to the public *without defence.*

It may however, be of some service to the cause of Internal Improvement to attempt the vindication of the Address of the Central Committee from the odium which the Hanover Committee labor to heap on it. As we do not accept the summary—"the sum and substance," made out from that paper by the Hanover Committee, as being the true one, we will endeavor to make an analysis of it for the reader.—It will, we flatter ourselves, be useful to the further consideration of the subject. The Address, after a short introduction, *contrasts* the natural, social and political advantages of North Carolina, with her want of political influence and public wealth. It affirms we are without works of art, without foreign commerce, without a mercantile marine, without manufactures, and that our system of agriculture is unskilful. It discovers the *cause* of these evils, *in the unproductiveness of our labor.* An inquiry is then made into the particular causes of the low profits of our labor and deficiency of capital, and *four* are assigned:—The infertility (*not sterility*) of our land—the low price of our staple, Cotton—the cost of our transport to market, and *last* and *least,* the want of one or more safe sea ports; and occasion is taken, on the assignment of the *fourth* cause, to admit the value of sea ports in general, but to correct a common, and we think a dangerous error, by which our want of ports has been rated as our principal evil, and to reduce the want of ports to its proper degree on the scale of our disadvantages. The Address then inculcates as the sovereign remedy for all our evils, the melioration of our *Agriculture,* which it emphatically declares now is, and long will be, our principal employment; and points out the advancement of our Agriculture as the true road to Manufactures and to foreign Commerce, or what it deems more feasible, a lucrative coasting trade.—It deprecates all premature attempts to make us foreign traders and Manufacturers. It places the preference of Agriculture to foreign Commerce and Manufactures on our peculiar aptitude for it, and not upon any supposed intrinsic value proper to it, over those other two sources of national wealth. It obviates the objections to the improvement of our inland transport BY THE STATE. It shows the practicability of Internal Improvement by an estimate of the saving to be effected on the freight of produce, by the examples of England and New York, but chiefly from the great increase of travelling in the State during the present century; and it shows from the experience of Rail ways, that the law of their profits *is,* that the transportation of passengers is paid for at a higher rate and yields a larger amount, than that of goods. The WHOLE plan of improvement as devised by the CONVENTION is recommended, with such alterations only, as may obviate objections that have been made to its details. The Address further suggests that an experiment *may be made* on a road from Fayetteville on our Southern line, to the head of the Petersburg and Norfolk Rail ways, and it indicates as an advantage *peculiar* to this road, that it will embrace *a large amount of travelling,* and will without doubt, repay with profit. It enjoins that it be understood (in the Legislature of course,) that a *general* plan of improvement be adopted to *allay local jealousies,* and advocates the gradual execution of it by the completing, in succession, the sections of the work that promise to be most profitable. The advantages of improved communication on the wealth, morals and intellects of our citizens, and on the political condition of the State, are then duly insisted on; and finally, it is advised that pledges be taken of the members of the Assembly, to support improvement. This is meant for a correct outline of the Address. It is something more, we dare to conjecture, than what was expected by a reader, who had no other knowledge of the Address than what was to be had from "the sum and substance" as given by the Hanover Committee. It will be perceived, that the Address unhesitatingly advocates Internal Improvement *with us* as auxiliary to *Agriculture*—and considers both foreign commerce and manufactures as subordinate interests, and to proceed from the accumulation of farming capital. The whole of our argument is—make Rail roads and Canals, and that will improve your lands; and Commerce and Manufactures will necessarily follow—and with these three, will come public and private wealth, and political power, and individual refinement and happiness.

The Hanover Committee have manifested no disposition to take from the importance of Agriculture, and we do them the justice to believe they have none. They have however a very natural leaning to *Commerce,* and are very much inclined to magnify our resources for it, and not finding the Central Address favorable to this, their pre-conceived and indulged notion, they desire its total condemnation. To effect this, they have not thought it advisable manfully to grapple with the argument of the Address for improving our inland transport as assistant to agriculture, but have *hunted up* sundry *small* matters without and within the Address, even down to figurative *expressions,* (expressions sometimes detached from the *context*) and have sought through these to bring odium on the whole Address. This species of sharp shooting is common enough in a very respectable profession, in which in our day, we have had some small share. The artifice is not in good repute there, and for the love we bear the profession, we hope that it will soon be thence expelled. How that will be we know not, but we are greatly mistaken if it can be successfully applied to a printed controversy.

The first attempt at exciting prejudice against the Address is made by holding it up as a paper of lofty pretensions, and as ushered in to the public after great deliberation, and with a professed purpose of giving correct information. Now we have no desire to disarm any criticism either on the matter or style of the Address. If these are unworthy of the subject and the occasion—if it is an ignorant or weak performance—why let it be condemned. It is no excuse for any of these faults that it was written in haste. However written, the public desire not and have no right to be troubled with a mean and dull performance. We surrender the Address without apology, to the most unsparing animadversion for *real* faults, but we protest against its condemnation for faults that have no foundation in *fact.* It is not just, that it should be charged on the Address that it is a paper written after great deliberation, or that it claims to teach as having authority. Whatever are its demerits, there is, we can safely say, nothing assuming or arrogant in it! And it was not ushered in with any "pomp or circumstance." The Hanover Committee are altogether misinformed as to the facts under which it was written, and we are willing to believe have inadvertently fallen into error as to them. A closer attention to the Resolution of the Convention, on the part of the Hanover Committee, would have showed that two duties were imposed on the Committee, "to disseminate information" and "to prepare and publish an Address." We need not remark to persons so well acquainted with the force of language as the Hanover Committee, that the latter duty does not *necessarily* include the former. Whether there be any thing *new* in the Address is not to the point. It does not profess to impart information, and therefore is not subject to condemnation, if a great deal of instruction be not found in it. The preparation of it was known to all of the Committee present and to the publisher; it is therefore safe, and it may not be foreign to the subject, to say that it was written at intervals of time in three or four days before its publication, by one in ill health, without the means, time, or bodily ability to submit to research, and that one half of it was written over from the rough draft whilst the other half was in the Press It was not proposed to us to write it until it had been very properly offered to abler men, who with one consent had made excuse. It was declined by us on the first application, on account of ill health, and because as we suggested it should come before the public with a name of greater note than we could give it, and another application was recommended to several persons of ability whom we named. The second application having failed, and with it all hope of a more respectable paternity for the Address, we reluctantly consented, and being absent until within a few days of the meeting of the Committee, we redeemed our promise under the disadvantages before mentioned. It is cheerfully submitted to the judgment of the Hanover Committee, now the facts are known to them, to pronounce whether the *demerits* of the Address are *aggravated* by the circumstances under which it was prepared.

The second charge against the Address, is, that it represents North Carolina to be in a deplorable condition (it being still the *cue* of the Hanover Committee to render the Address odious.)—We do indeed confess our astonishment at the recklessness of this charge. Is the Address cold on the subject of what is laudable in the State? Is it niggard of praise to whatever is good or great or lovely among us? Does it not commend in terms of the most hearty admiration the extent of our noble domain, our benignant climate, our wise Constitution, our just laws, our love of freedom, our numerous, intelligent, moral and industrious people, and our military and Revolutionary glory, and our national rank—These our physical, moral, legal, and political blessings, are described in the Address with a fervour of feeling and language (may we be pardoned for saying) not altogether unworthy of the theme.—The North Carolinian whom this does not satisfy is somewhat insatiate of praise, and he who shall say more, will give reason to believe that "he is not one of those sturdy moralists with whom the love of country is postponed to the love of truth."

In the same tone, the Hanover Committee prefer as a charge against the Central Address, that in it the *natural* advantages of North Carolina are disparaged, and having forgotten to make proof of the charge when it was made, they very necessarily, as we think, add a schedule of testimony at the end of their publication. A reference to the refutations of the preceding charge will shew that this same schedule is a little one sided. Nor is the testimony to the purpose for which it is adduced. It is indeed said in the Address, but in guarded and conciliatory terms, that with tracts of surpassing fertility over our territory, and especially on our rivers, the general character of our soil is churlish and ungrateful, making scanty returns for the labor expended on it. Is there mortal man hardy enough to deny the exact and literal truth of the description, or thin-skinned enough to be offended with it? How is it on the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Trent, New River and the Cape Fear, in the low country? Are not the fertile acres on their banks counterbalanced by the square miles of pine woods that lie in the intervals between them? We do not so well know the localities of the middle and mountain countries, but does not all observation and report, prove that the description is applicable to them? Is it any disgrace, that our lands in their virgin state, do not yield their increase except upon the sweat of our brows? Why if that be a reproach, we share it with all countries: It is a part of the original curse on the disobedience of our first parents. We cannot forbear to say in reproof of this termagant anxiety for the honor of our soil affected by the Hanover Committee, that their faith in its general fertility is very much against the evidence of their senses—for if we forget not, the curse is graven at their very doors in characters so deep and indelible that they will not be effaced by the industry of centuries.

We pass over the item in the schedule as to the production of Cotton, with the inquiry, whether it is disputed, that it is our principal staple, and whether it be scandalous to affirm that Cotton is not produced in our State as on the Red River, the Yazoo, the Mississippi, the Bend of the Tennessee, and in the States of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina?*

We come to the charge against the Address so much labored by the Hanover Committee, namely, that it describes us as having no marine, and as having our foreign commerce and our coasting trade carried on in a great measure by vessels owned in other States: And elsewhere, as "with a total absence of commerce," and for assigning as the fourth and least efficient *cause* for the depression of our industry, the want of one or more safe ports. That is, to sum it up in words as strong as the Hanover Committee can desire, we acknowledge that the Central Address, in substance, but without the least desire to make it a reproach, considered that we are without a mercantile marine, and it implies very strongly that we have no good ports. Before we proceed to the justification of the view thus taken of our foreign commerce, shipping and ports, we must notice a mistake of the Hanover Committee that we know not how to account for. The Hanover Committee argue constantly, as if a parallel had been run by the Central Address between the commerce of Norfolk, Va. and that of North Carolina or Wilmington. Now there is no shadow of this in the Report. Norfolk is only once named and then as an example, to show that a good port does not always imply commerce or a large town, and certainly is not highly "extolled."* Do the Hanover Committee think it a compliment to a commercial town, to say that it is without rank as to population, and without capital? We also remark that Wilmington is not the subject of any attack, open or covert.

It was not the foreign trade of Norfolk which was in our mind's eye when our foreign commerce and our marine was rated at nothing. We placed North Carolina, in the first class of States, in Territory, and first in the second rank of States, in Population; and we knew but too well, without reference to statistical tables, that she was woefully behind, in point of foreign Commerce. We regret that we should be obliged to say so, but in sober sadness, her foreign Commerce, as compared with that of many of the other States (either in reference to Territory or Population, or not) might be reckoned as *less than nothing,* without any abuse of language, without the fear of being misunderstood, and without offence to truth or patriotism. By the Treasury Report on the Commerce of the U. States of the 22d of April 1834, it appears that among the States that touch the Atlantic or any of the great Bays that make from it, N. Carolina is placed only before the little States of New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware. And none of these four States—to avail ourselves of the force of an expressive sporting phrase—are within the distance. Even the District of Columbia, with its ten miles square, although it is $50,000 behind our imports, more than double our exports.†

We need not remind the reader, that our exports and imports *direct from the State,* do not bear any proportion to the produce of our Agriculture. But it is on the amount of our *actual foreign Commerce,* and our aptitude for it, that we are at issue with the Hanover Committee. Now, of our want of one or two safe sea-ports, can we compare Wilmington, in our opinion, our best port, with Boston, New York or Philadelphia; or having *that,* should we be so satisfied with its excellence, as to make it sinful to wish *for a better?* Beaufort may be our first port, but we are inclined to place it second.—It is not as yet known, accurately, at least at a distance, what its capabilities are. Its actual trade (we mean no offence to our Carteret friends) is yet in the future tense.

We come to the statement in the Address, that we have no mercantile Marine beyon a few miserable coasters. We are obliged to the Hanover Committee for directing our attention to this expression. We are neither ashamed nor sorry to say, that the sentence is too strongly worded. But it is a mistake of expression only, which escaped us in the heat of composition, but has led us into no error in argument, and we trust with such of our readers read the whole Address, without a design to find fault, has not subjected us to any suspicion of a wish to speak disparagingly of the State. The exact truth is, that when we penned the Address, we had no access to any table of tonnage, but we had the means of knowing from a long residence in the North Eastern Counties, and we did know, that a great deal of our produce which passed the Ocracock Bar, was carried by the vessels of the Eastern States: and that in general, our own sea vessels passing that Bar, were of small burthen, and of an indifferent character. Our knowledge of the shipping of Wilmington was any thing but accurate. We supposed it to be superior to that on the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico, but did not take it to be of such *high mark,* either as to the size of their vessels or of their quality, as to carry with it the power to redeem the character of our whole mercantile Marine from condemnation. The Hanover Committee have not aimed at correcting our mistake in stating too strongly the low state of our shipping, but have quarrelled with and denounced our whole doctrine as to our foreign Commerce and Tonnage and Ports, as injurious to the State and especially to Wilmington. Without entering into the inquiry as to the value of our foreign Commerce, and the quality and the amount of our Tonnage, they have (as they think) sufficiently exposed the monstrous heresy of the Address in speaking of our foreign Commerce and its appurtenances *as little things* in comparison of the Territory and Population of the State, by shouting Peans to the commercial prosperity of their own Port. The complacency with which they descant on their *millions* of exports in the cheap productions of the forest—on their formidable fort and the other *glories* of their town is a venial instance of that weakness from which even the wise are not exempt—of giving too much importance to what concerns ourselves. Far be from us the desire to diminish their satisfaction in the present or future splendor of Wilmington by one tittle. We have real good will to her people and trade, and we will not, by what we think the indiscreet zeal of her advocates, be betrayed into saying any thing *of her* that her friends would not be pleased to hear. The expose made by the Hanover Committee, of the tonnage, trade and depth of water in their port, is very creditable to them, and we wish them all possible increase of each; but, we do not think the facts con-

*The "highly extolled" of the Hanover Committee has a strong national likeness to the eulogy of an Hibernian on the family of his wife. Bating that her father and brother had *gone* to Botany and that she had been unjustly peached of *lifting,* it was the honestest name in the whole country.

†We append a Table of some of the most prominent States with which we may be compared. The other States present very mortifying differences between *our* imports and *theirs:*

	Imports.	Exports.
New York,	55,918,444	25,395.117
Massachusetts,	19,940,911	9,633,112
Louisiana,	9,590,505	18,915,373†
Pennsylvania,	10,451,250	4,078,958
South Carolina,	1,517,703	8,434.325
Maryland,	5,437,057	4,062,467
North Carolina,	198,758	433,035
	Territory.	Population.
N. Carolina,	49,500 sq. miles.	738,470
Louisiana,	49,300	215,575†
New York,	49,000	1,913,508
Pennsylvania,	47,500	1,347,672
S. Carolina,	31,750	516,567
Maryland,	11,150	446,913
Massachusetts,	8,750	610,014

†It is obvious that Louisiana is the depot for the produce of the Mississippi River.

*The American Almanac of 1833, on the authority of the New York Shipping and Commercial Register, puts the cotton crop of North Carolina, in 1830, at 36,862 bales; and that of 1831, at 36,540. In this estimate, no allowance is made for that part of our crop which finds its way to market through the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. We have the authority of the Hanover Committee, that 20,000 bales go from the port of Wilmington alone, and as there is some increase of cultivation every year, we shall not, we are sure, over estimate our cotton crop at 50,000 bales and it is not worth less than $2,000,000 at the present prices—this, we think, will entitle it to the front rank at least in the array of our staples.

tained in their expose materially conflict with, much less invalidate any of our positions in the Central Address. An extreme of 13 to 3 inches, and an average of 10 feet water in our first port (which is something better than it once was) does not, we are apt to suppose (at least out of the precincts of Wilmington,) refute the assertion, that our want of capital and the unproductiveness of our labor, arise *in part*, from the want of a good Port.

As to her shipping—we are not very *au fait* in such matters—our knowledge is, we must confess, barely respectable—but we should not think that *one* Ship of 350 tons, *although guarded by a most formidable Fort* and supported by the residue of the 5,000 tons in Brigs and Schooners, any off-set to the Marine of the mercantile States mentioned.—Nor does it derive much aid from the Tonnage registered for a time. It will be remembered, that we have made the *amende honorable*, as to the mode of expressing the unimportance of our Marine; but we adhere to the substance of the statement first made that a large portion of our carriage is in bottoms not belonging to us, and that our Marine is not worthy of the State.

We will be very brief on the Table of exports of Wilmington. They are quite as great as we expected, but not so great as we could desire.

We wish that the foreign had been separated from the coasting trade, for that is the important inquiry; because, we repeat that is what is meant in the Central Address. We may be pardoned for saying that the Commerce of Wilmington would be commensurate with our population and territory, if it summed up in tens of millions of dollars, instead of tens of millions of lumber.

It is not agreeable to us to scan closely the commerce of Wilmington, and without further examination of her port, tonnage and exports, by a reference to two or three facts of universal notoriety, the dispute as to our foreign Commerce may be put at rest. It is a fact as well known as the returns of Spring and Autumn, that the foreign goods needed for the consumption of our State are in those seasons, brought by our retail Merchants or Store keepers (even in the town of Wilmington) from New York and Philadelphia. Again how can there ever be a dispute as to our foreign Commerce, in the *face* of the *fact* that we have not in the whole State a single person whose exclusive business it is to import European of East India goods. That we not only have no *wholesale* dealers in English, French or East India merchandize, but we have not *any* who make a business of selling it by the piece or package. Our foreign Commerce is well nigh exclusively with the West Indies, in the exportation of Lumber principally, and in bringing back Sugar, Molasses, Rum and Fruit. This has heretofore, as to the English Islands, existed under special regulations by treaty, and is likely as far as Sugar is concerned, very shortly to be extinguished by the influence that fanaticism has exercised over the British Parliament. We depend on these *two facts*, in connection with the comparative Table of our Imports and Exports appended to this Review, as sufficient to close the controversy in regard to our foreign Commerce.

We have heretofore treated the charge against us, that we had disparaged our Marine and foreign Commerce, as if our expressions as to them were to be understood in a strict and literal sense, because the Hanover Committee seemed so to treat of them. But surely we need not say to the members of that Committee, all of whom we believe are men of excellent sense and some of them of no mean literary attainments, that in so doing, we have submitted to be tried under terms the most unjust to ourselves. For no one that ever read the whole Address, understood them literally, or thought they were intended so to be understood. The expressions are manifestly figurative, our Commerce and Marine and Manufactures being very inconsiderable—these *realities* are carried to excess *in the expression*, that the truth as it *actually* is, should be impressed in a more lively manner on our citizens, to excite them to the improvement of the State. "The very head and front of our offending hath this extent"—we are guilty of having used a common figure of speech, to recommend to our fellow citizens, with full effect, their own best interest.*

But to what purpose is the whole reasoning of the Hanover Committee?—Whither does it tend? Without doubt, they are the friends of Internal Improvement. Have they heretofore advocated it as a matter of mere expediency and convenience, or as one of urgent *necessity*? Has it seemed to them that North Carolina had all the political influence that was desirable—that her natural advantages in a rich soil, unobstructed rivers and good ports, were so great that they neither required nor admitted of much assistance from art; that her Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures were in a high state of advancement, and needed neither protection nor stimulus from the Legislature; that she had no deficiency of capital, and that her industry was abundantly productive; that her citizens were wealthy and content; that the State and people were in such a palmy prosperity, that it would be well, but it was a matter of no great moment, whether our inland transport was improved or not? If this be their argument, and it is just an extension of what is contained in their Address, we apprehend it will not be very successful, nor very consistent with their former views. Does not all they have said as to the flourishing condition of our foreign trade, the excellence of our rivers, ports and soil, go against† *the necessity* of Internal Improvement? Have they not abandoned the only intelligible and unanswerable argument for a general System of artificial Canals and Roads—that is, that the State is naturally weak in the means of becoming rich, and that Internal Improvement will make her both wealthy and powerful.

We come now to dispose of the last and most important matter of debate between us and the Hanover Committee, and we must be brief, for the want of space rather than the lack of matter—we mean the suggestion by us, that the experiment of a Rail Road might be made *at little risque*, by extending the Virginia Rail Roads to Fayetteville or the S. Carolina line. The Hanover Committee have not ventured to impugn the reason by which the beginning at this part of the plan was recommended, namely, that it would certainly repay the capital with interest: but they have recourse to the usual weapons with those who have no better—invective and an appeal to prejudices. We waive all reply to the insinuation that there was any design to separate this particular work from the general plan recommended by the Convention. There is no such thing recommended in the Address. It is plain from the Address, that the particular road was to be the *first* part of the general plan, and we leave to the Hanover Committee all the benefit they can derive from an attempt to create a suspicion that there was in the Central Address more meant than met the eye.—We say that this road recommends itself to the patronage of all the friends of Internal Improvement, from its intrinsic value as a part of the whole plan devised by the General Convention; and as likely, by its affording instant profit, to give a momentum to improvement that nothing can resist: and this was the reason, and the only reason, why it was recommended.

We are entirely of opinion with the Hanover Committee, that it should be the object of the Legislature and every friend of his country, to build up large Towns: and for the reasons given by them, that it will add to our numbers, to our wealth, to our intelligence, and to our dignity. But we differ very widely with them as to the means for building them up. We think that the natural advantages for trade any town may have should be improved to the uttermost—that every facility it may have for Commerce, should be carefully and diligently fostered—that avenues should be opened to it from every part of the State, and beyond the State where it is possible; to use their own very expressive and beautiful figure, we insist that the large venous trunks that carry the blood *naturally* to such town, shall be strengthened; and that if they are by any means obstructed, that the wealth of the State should be used to remove the obstacle. But this is as far as we go with the Hanover Committee, and as far as any man will go whose reading has passed the horn-book of Political Economy. We have said we will open the venous trunk, but we will not agree, if we are present at the consultation, that a larger or equal, or less trunk, shall be taken up to give unnatural strength to any vessel in the system.—For instance, it is clear that it is important to the State and just to the citizens of Wilmington, as part and parcel of the State, that the River, the natural channel of trade, should be kept open, and further, that Wilmington should have part of the benefit of Railways by having a branch from the main road from Beaufort to the Western waters. *Individually*, we are of opinion, that the system devised by the Convention will be incomplete without adding to it this branch. Being thus just to Wilmington, we will not be deterred by any denunciation, from advocating that those counties and citizens whose convenience or interest may lead them to seek a market on Chesapeake Bay, shall have a Rail road to go there.—We will do all that can be done to advance the interests of Commerce, except to sacrifice to it the higher interests of Agriculture. We will do all we can to enrich the merchants of Wilmington, except to compel the farmers (a much more numerous and more important class) to sell to them their produce for less than it is worth elsewhere.

We are the unflinching advocates of Free Trade every where, and under all circumstances. We look with horror on the laws devised by a majority of Congress to tax the Southern Agriculturist for the benefit of the Northern Manufacturer, and we will not agree that the Agriculturist within our limits shall pay a tax on his industry to enrich the Wilmington merchant, because he may have taken into his head that He represents the dignity of the State. We are indifferent to the mode in which the State gives a preference to the industry of one man over another, whether it be by direct bounty; by a tax on foreign goods; or by making a way at the public expense for one, and denying it to another. The preference, without regard to the mode is in the highest degree impolitic, because in every instance, the party benefited gains less than the injured party loses. But it is worse than a political error—it is unjust and oppressive, by law, to take from one man to give to another. Restriction of trade in all forms is in contravention of the great law of our Creator, who wisely intended by creating us dependent on each other, to bind man to man, family to family, county to county, State to State, and Nation to Nation. We have no prejudice against Virginia, and we will pretend to none; we have no dislike to her, and we will neither affect it nor cultivate it. In all cases in which a difference of interest can possibly arise between her and North Carolina, (if it be just) we will adhere to the interest of North Carolina from an obvious principle of duty and common sense.

But is it the opinion of the Hanover Committee, that there is any thing degrading in a free trade with Virginia or with any other part of the globe? The Committee of New Hanover cover a very few cases when they say we ought not to go to Virginia if we can get as good trade in our own State. An *exact* equality between one market and another will not very long remain, and when it does, it may be safely left to him who has the right to sell, without the interference of the Legislature. The true point to be decided is raised, when the price is *unequal* and the State compels the seller to take the less price. Besides all this, the question is not at all between Virginia and North Carolina. We do not desire the farmer to have the right to take a higher price in Virginia for her sake, but for his own.—Again, we do not mean that the merchant of Wilmington shall be hindered to take the produce of the North Carolina farmer for a less price than the Virginia merchant is willing to give, for the sake of the Virginia merchant, but for the advantage of the North Carolina farmer. It is worse than silly to affect the belief, that North Carolina is tributary to Virginia, because she sells her produce to her at a full price, or that it is derogatory in N. Carolina to sell her produce in another State. As to much of the produce of the middle counties, both the merchants in Virginia and at Wilmington are mere factors for New York, and the only question to be settled is, whether the farmer will pay a less commission by one route or the other. If the Wilmington merchant can do it for less commission than the Virginian, it will be better for the State; but if he cannot afford to do it so low, or if it costs the farmer more to get it to him, and he calls to the law for aid, his cry should not be heeded, no matter how loudly he clamours about national dishonor and degradation, and innate principles, and being tributary, and dignity of the State (as the Hanover Committee teach him to do.) It is, after all, an unworthy attempt on his part, whether he knows it or not, to make the farmer *tributary* to himself. Let it be remembered we do not ask that the merchant, though his class be less numerous than that of the farmer, should be sacrificed to the latter. Let him have all the fruit of his own labour, and let him have his exact share of the public patronage; but let him not be patronized by law, to enable him to take a part of the fruit of the farmer's labour. This subject deserves from its importance, to be understood by every man, but we must terminate it now. We close our remarks by saying, that this last topic really covers the whole ground of dispute between the Hanover Committee and the Central Committee, and does not admit of two opinions. It may be expressed thus: The Hanover Committee reason, as if the State was to be improved for the sake of the towns, and such we think is a very general error. The Central Committee advocates the plan pursued by the Convention to improve the whole State, towns inclusive, but respects the Agricultural interest as being most important. One word as to the debate on the Bank Bill: We know not who the person alluded to is, but we are sorry he did not know better; but we must be allowed to say, that his fault, whether of design or ignorance, is just on a level with that of the citizen of Wilmington who is of opinion, that a Rail way should be made to Beaufort and to Wilmington and not to the Roanoke. The Halifax and Nash and Warren and Franklin and Orange farmer, have just as clear a right and as strong a necessity, to have a Rail road to the Roanoke, as Cape Fear has to a Bank; and it would be just as inconvenient for many of them to be compelled to carry their cotton and tobacco to Beaufort or Wilmington, as it would be for the Fayetteville or Wilmington merchants to do business without paper currency and Bank credit. It is the misfortune of the State, that local prejudices are just as prevalent and illiberal on the Southern as on the Northern boundary, and lie at a greater depth in the principles of our nature, than the Hanover Committee seem to be disposed to look for them. A free intercourse with each other would tend doubtless to soften down local prejudices, and the want of it has aggravated them, but they have their root in the selfishness and depravity of our nature, and are likely to continue with us in more or less force, long after the political and physical condition of the State shall be improved to the uttermost.

We wish our Wilmington friends would set the first example of parting with a narrow spirit. It is certain, that an extensive Plan of Improvements must have some particular beginning, and if every one, with an insane greediness, is to insist that it shall begin at his own door, it is pretty certain we may put off the improvement of the State to a very distant day. The Road proposed will unite as many interests as any other, and has peculiar fitness to conciliate favour with the Members of Assembly and with the people, *because it will pay*. Let not Wilmington be troubled for her trade, if the Road begin at the Roanoke and Fayetteville at the same time, we think it will tend to increase, instead of diminishing the trade of Wilmington. We must take the works of any Plan from the Legislature, *by instalments*. They neither can, nor will, undertake them all at once. As the Northern and Southern line will, in all human probability, pass to the East of us, were we to look to the effect which Rail Roads will have on ourselves, we should perhaps, be more benefitted by the Hanover plan than by any other. But there is an insuperable objection to beginning with *it*. There will be *little* travelling over it, and it must therefore for several years, be unproductive.

We have not sought this controversy, and we would have made any reasonable sacrifice to have avoided it, had the alternative been left to us. It may not however, be without its use. It may attract more attention to the subject; and we would again encounter all the labor and mortification with which it has been attended, if we could but impress the public with the important truth, that our prosperity as a State, is indissolubly connected with the advancement of our Agriculture, and the advancement of our Agriculture, with the speedy and complete improvement of our INLAND TRANSPORT.

Note.—An opportunity is now afforded to correct an error in the Central Address. It is there stated, that the inventions for ginning Cotton and converting it into Thread and Cloth, had in 30 years, increased its consumption many thousand fold. This is a gross error, and was made because the Address was written from memory, without time for reference or revision. Mr. Whitney invented the Gin in 1793, and Mr. Arkwright, his water frame, in 1769, but it did not come into common use until 1785; and in this last year, the manufacture of Cotton was inconsiderable in England. In 1793, not a pound of Upland Cotton was exported from the United States—our crop is now One Million of Bales, of which we manufacture 200,000 Bales. England imports annually, 200 millions of pounds. France, in 1832, imported 272,473 Bales, and Austria and Switzerland have extensive Factories. *Amer. Alm. for* 1833, *and Edin. Rev. Nos.* 91 and 117.

*We had a thought of citing in a note some instances of the use of the Hyperbole, from the best writers in Prose and Verse, but it must be unnecessary. The figure is, as every body knows, of the most frequent use.

†Our Wilmington friends are of ardent temperament, and therefore are not very cool reasoners.—They are apt inadvertently to argue both sides of a question. There are other cases in their Address besides the above where they manifest a design to *bestride* the argument. An antagonist less respectful than we are, may apply to them the compliment of Sir *Anthony Absolute*. "Well, well! I will dispute the point no further with you; though I must confess you are a truly moderate and polite arguer, for almost every third word you say is on my side of the question."

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.
CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

New York, July 10.

The packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of June 1.

ENGLAND.

New Ministry.—One of the most important items of English intelligence, furnished by this arrival, is the change in the British Ministry. The following is the arrangement, so far as ascertained with certainty.

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Ellice, Secretary of War, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Francis Baring, (son of Sir Thomas Baring,) to succeed Mr. Spring Rice, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, an Irish Catholic, succeeds Mr. Baring as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

We perceive no clear accounts relative to the places Earl Grey and Lord Brougham are to hold under the re-organization, but infer that they are to retain the places they have heretofore held. At all events, we do not perceive that they have resigned, nor that others have been appointed in their room. A large number of the most respectable members of the House of Commons had preferred a written request to Earl Grey, requesting that he would *not* resign, and expressing the highest confidence in him. It was signed by very many of those who were opposed to his administration.

Lord Mulgrave, if appointed to the Post Office, is not to have a seat in the Cabinet.

We learn that the change of administration has taken place in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the revenue of the Irish Church, and respecting that question alone. There is not the slightest reason to expect any change whatever of the general policy of Earl Grey's Cabinet.

Those who had resigned their places as Ministers, were Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl of Ripon.

The King of England has delivered an address to the Bishops, in which he expresses strongly his determination to sustain the Church.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 30.

Our market for Cotton this week has been languid, and the transactions rather limited; prices of the commoner classes of American have receded ⅛d to ¼d per lb. and Bahias have been selling at a decline of ¼d per lb; other Brazils, Sea Islands, and the better qualities of American are steady at our last quotations. The Surats at auction sold briskly and at steady prices. 200 Surat, 80 Maranham, and 200 American have been taken for export; and 3500 American have been forwarded into the country without having been offered on the market.—The import this week is 2231 bags, and the sales are 17,870 bags, viz: 320 Sea Island, 15½d to 28d; 90 Stained do 10d to 13½; 7610 Boweds, 7½ to 9½; 3420 New Orleans, 7½ to 10; 3140 Alabama, &c. 7¼ to 9½; 450 Pernams, 11¼ to 12½; 340 Bahia, 10½; 550 Maranham, 9⅝ to 11⅛; 50 Para, 10d; 10 Egyptian, 5½; 520 Surat, 6d to 7⅛d per lb.—By auction, 1370 Surat, 5⅝ to 7⅛.

A few days ago, while three individuals were in pursuit of a runaway negro, in this county, one of the party stumbled over a log and as he fell, his gun was accidentally discharged; the contents of which entering the neck of the negro, killed him instantaneously. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.—*Ral. Star.*

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Will the next Legislature do any thing for the internal improvement of the State?

This question is often asked by hundreds of our fellow-citizens, with almost trembling anxiety. We wish we could answer it confidently in the affirmative; but we see nothing in the "signs of the times" calculated to inspire us with much hope. On the contrary, one of the causes which have heretofore retarded the progress of North Carolina in such enterprizes is still operating, we fear, with undiminished force.—We allude to *sectional jealousy*.

If the Cape Fear and the Roanoke interests would each be content with its due portion of trade, and would unite in support of a general system, something might be effected not only beneficial to them, but to every section of the State. But it seems as if they are both determined to oppose every scheme that does not promise to either of them a monopoly. We, of course, do not include in the number of the illiberal and selfish all the population of either of those sections: there are certainly some enlightened and liberal minds in each, uninfluenced by such narrow views; but they are few, and form only exceptions to the general charge.

Communities seldom act from disinterested motives; never, where pecuniary advantages are involved. Now the Cape-Fear interest wants to monopolize the trade of the interior, and the Roanoke interest is equally anxious for the same object. There is an intermediate region on the sea-board not directly interested in either of those schemes; and throughout the whole State there is scattered a very numerous class ignorant of their own true interest, who are opposed to any and every scheme of improvement that would require aid from the State.

It needs but a knowledge of these facts to convince the most sanguine enthusiast that North Carolina has obstacles to surmount vastly more formidable than poverty. Our resources are ample, and our public credit is unsurpassed. But of what avail are these advantages, when local divisions and selfish principles destroy that unity of action and energy without which no State can prosper?

If a road be proposed from the West to the Roanoke, forthwith the jealousy of the Cape Fear is excited into opposition: if one be proposed to the Cape Fear, immediately the spirit of Roanoke is aroused into angry opposition. If some liberal and adventurous spirit suggests the propriety and policy of a system comprehending both of those schemes, the monopolists on each will be found so nearly balanced that the scale will be invariably turned by those selfish demagogues from other quarters who hold their daily pay in higher estimation than an object that would advance the interest and promote the honor of the whole State.

A reference to the Legislative history of the State will show that this is not mere theory, but actual melancholy fact.

And how is the difficulty to be removed or overcome?

We think it might be remedied by an amendment of the Constitution, whereby the preponderance in the legislature would be given to that section of the State which is entitled to it both by population and wealth. Why, it may be asked, would the *West* be more likely than the *East* to promote internal improvement? We reply, because the East, as we have seen, is split into almost as many interests—adverse interests—as there are market-towns. On the contrary, the West has none of these opposing interests. The People of the Western counties want one or more market-towns, easy of access, for the sale of their produce. It is to them a matter of indifference where they trade—whether it be to the Cape Fear, or to the Roanoke, or to Beaufort.—They would prefer a market within North Carolina; but, if the jealousy between our own towns continues to prevent them from trading there, they will assuredly look to other outlets, and seek a more easy communication with the neighboring States. We feel very confident that, if North Carolina continues inert a few years more, Virginia and South Carolina will divide between them an extensive and valuable trade, which it will then be impracticable ever to regain.

We most sincerely deprecate such an event.—As we have heretofore observed, on more than one occasion, we would prefer the erection of roads to *our own* towns even at a greater expense than it would require to make them to Petersburg or Charleston; we would be willing to sacrifice much to advance the character and interest of the State, but not one cent to gratify selfish individuals.—And we again tell our Eastern friends, that, if they are not willing to lose all the trade of the West, it is high time they were doing something in order to retain it.

Gold Coin.—Congress have passed an act to make the American Gold Coin sixteen times as valuable as American Silver Coin in the payment of debts. The relative value of the two metals, (i. e. the market value as contra-distinguished from the mint price) has been as 1 to 15. 81 for some years past in England, and 15. 82 in France. The standard values conform to these rates (very nearly.) Hence gold has been in demand in these countries, and has been in consequence regularly withdrawn from our country, and carried to these. Mr. Ingham in a very able and labored report on this subject in 1830, lays down the position, that wherever this inequality exists, the constant effect is to draw off the less valuable metal, and bring into that country the more valuable one, and that the true policy is, to adopt as near as possible, the exact market proportion as the standard. If this be correct, it is probable that silver will be carried out of the United States, as gold has been heretofore.

We have no faith in the prediction that the amount of specie circulation with us, will be at all increased. While there are so many bank notes of small denominations in the community, the metals will be driven into the vaults of these institutions; like the clown in the Pantomime, they will take the oysters to themselves, and distribute the shells among the people. But we are on the main, well pleased with this law; it will probably increase the market value of gold still more in the country, and will thus help our extensive gold mining interests in the South—at any rate, it will make it much easier for the miners to convert their bullion into current money. We perceive that the Southern members voted generally for the bill, and it was no doubt from some such considerations as we have suggested.—*Salis. Watchman.*

The names of Vice President Van Buren, Governor Marcy, and Attorney General Butler, are now upon record, in the Bank of the United States, as petitioners for the location of a Branch of that "monster" in the city of Albany.

LAFAYETTE.—We noticed last week, the singular coincidence of the death of this illustrious man on the Anniversary of the day on which the North Carolina Declaration of Independence occurred. Having had occasion since to look over the account of his reception in this State, ten years ago, as published in the Register at that time—for every incident connected with his memory, is replete with melancholy interest—we are struck with the remarkable fact, that in all his public Addresses, Toasts, &c. constant allusion is made to "the 20th May, 1775, when a generous people called for Independence and freedom, long before the cry was re-echoed in a Continental Congress." The occurrence of his death on that day, and the departure of Adams, Jefferson and Monroe on the 4th July, are portentous incidents in the life of a Nation, for a parallel to which, we may search in vain the annals of the world.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Letter of "the Spy in Washington," which appears in the last received number of the New York Courier and Enquirer, discloses some circumstances concerning a late removal from office in this city, which concur with information which has reached us on the same subject. It appears that about a week ago, Alexander McIntyre, the well known respectable and efficient Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, was removed, and his place given to another. For this removal, we are satisfied, there cannot be assigned even a plausible reason. But the *manner* of the removal is the most extraordinary.—The Patent Office, every one knows, is under the direction and control of the Secretary of State. The Clerks are, in fact, the Clerks in his office, whose appointment is in his hands. But the President of the United States himself has in person made this removal and appointment, without, so far as is known, consulting his new Secretary of State at all on the subject. The late Secretary of State, it is well understood, was frequently importuned to make this same removal, but peremptorily refused. His successor seems to have been spared the trouble either of refusing or complying. At least, so says "the Spy," and so says common report.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The "Experiment" is in effect given up in the official paper of yesterday, by its claiming for the Treasury the *right* to pay the officers of the Government in such money as it may have in the pet banks. Thus the Judges in Arkansas are to be paid in drafts on the deposite bank at Natchez, which it will cost them God knows how much per cent. to get cashed, instead of being allowed to draw for their salaries as heretofore, because there is an accumulation of the public money at that point. Why object to paying them here, as heretofore? Because the State banks, employed as deposite banks, *cannot transfer the public moneys free of charge* wherever they are wanted; without which capacity they are utterly inefficient as agents to receive and disburse the revenue. The result of the experiment is only less vexatious than the inability to pay the demands upon the Treasury any where, or in any manner.—*National Intelligencer.*

The following toast was offered by Major Downing, at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Portland:

Major Downing, being called upon for a sentiment mounted the table, and gave the following:

The Gineral!—He commonly wants to have things cooked about right, but, some how or other, the folks in the kitchen will have their own way, and that's the reason why they so often spoil all the broth.

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, a passenger in the North America, is the Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this Government. Among the despatches, are the original papers containing a list of American ships illegally captured, which after years of delay, have been obtained from the French Government.—The same Government has consented to give us the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels were made.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Pretty well considering.—On Friday last, after Mr. Booth had commenced reading the Declaration of Independence, a Jacksonman came into the Hall, and listened for some time with considerable attention. In a little while it was observed that his dander began to rise, he exhibited evident symptoms of strong disapprobation; and finally before the reading was finished, his passion getting the better of him, he turned upon his heel and swore he would'nt stay any longer to hear the old General abused in that manner—that it was a pack of abominable Whig lies that man was reading, got up for the occasion; and departed in a pretty considerable rage! After all, it was a mistake which many an honest man might fall into. There is striking analogy between the charges made at that day against George III. and those which are now preferred against Andrew the First.

Delaware Jour.

Good and bad Eating.—'Good morning, Pat, and are ye going up the Hudson this morning?' 'Yes Jemmy.' 'And do you go in the North America?' 'Och no: for they will charge ye three dollars and ate ye.'—'And what boat do you go in Pat?' 'Why to be sure in the Ohio: for she will charge ye two dollars and ye can ate yourself, Jemm.'

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time*. They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts	per lb
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

Supreme Court.—Archibald A. T. [illegible] of Fayetteville, has been admitted [illegible] practice of the law in the Superior C[illegible] and Wm. Ashe, of Cumberland, and E. Bird, of Wadesborough, in the C[illegible] Courts. Opinions have been deliv[illegible] the following cases:

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court in the case of James Ricks v. Geo[illegible] worth, from Guilford, affirming the judgm[illegible] low.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court in the case of Thomas Foster v. James [illegible] from Rowan, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court in the case of Neill H. Horton v. [illegible] Child, from Orange, affirming the Judgm[illegible] low.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opi[illegible] the Court in the case of Doe on demise of [illegible] and others v. Simon W. Green, from W[illegible] firming the Judgment below. Also in the [illegible] the Commissioners of Plymouth v. John [illegible] john, from Washington, affirming the [illegible] below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opi[illegible] the Court in the case of King, Chairman of [illegible] Court, v. Howard, from Beaufort, reversing [illegible] judgment below, and ordering a Procedendo.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion [illegible] the Court in the case of Buncombe Turnpike Co. v. Newland, from Buncombe, reversing the judg[illegible] ment below, and ordering a new Trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court in the case of Den on demise of [illegible] and wife v. Cartwright, from Camden, affir[illegible] the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court, in the case of Jane M. Orr's [illegible] others, from Pasquotank, reversing the judg[illegible] below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court, in the case of Goodman's Admr's [illegible] of Copeland, from Gates, affirming the judg[illegible] below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court, in the case of Charles S. Moore's [illegible] liam Watson, from Bertie, reversing the judg[illegible] below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion [illegible] Court in the case of Souther, assignee of [illegible] v. Davenport, from Buncombe, affirming the [illegible] ment below.

RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Further Disturbances.—The [illegible] ed by the Abolitionists has burst into a flame [illegible] they are now in danger of being consumed [illegible] of their own kindling. For their protection [illegible] must stand indebted to those they have re[illegible] whose motives they have aspersed, whose [illegible] and characters they have assailed by every [illegible] contumely and reproach, and whose [illegible] nation of white men, they have sought to [illegible] by reducing it to the condition of mongrels. [illegible] joice, however, in the belief that *they will be pro[illegible] ed*, and that however much they may have [illegible] ed any claim to personal sympathy, the supre[illegible] of the laws will be maintained. The [illegible] which we alluded yesterday, and which we [illegible] hoped were unfounded, gathered force as time [illegible] vanced, and we perceived with regret that [illegible] whirlwind which the fanatics had raised, it [illegible] be difficult to allay. Fortunately, however [illegible] though it could not be *wholly allayed*, its fury [illegible] repressed by the *interposition of the civil and [illegible] itary authorities, and the efforts of the more re[illegible] able* order of our citizens.

About dusk, as we learn, a great assemblage [illegible] their appearance in the vicinity of Mr. Lewis [illegible] pan's house, in Rose street, evidently with [illegible] friendly design. Being ordered, however, to [illegible] perse, they obeyed the command.

The next movement was in the direction of [illegible] Cox's Church, at the corner of Laight and Varick streets. Here they assembled in great numbers [illegible] began pelting the windows with stones, with [illegible] variation of voice and diversity of noise that [illegible] been heard from the confusion of tongues! [illegible] The Mayor, Justice Lowndes, the District At[illegible] ney, and a posse of police officers and watch[illegible] arriving, they were prevented from committing [illegible] ther depredation.

Dr. Cox's house, No. 3, Charlton street, [illegible] the next object of attack, and thither they were [illegible] ed in squads from various directions. The [illegible] tor, anticipating an attack, had sent a letter [illegible] morning to the Mayor, requesting the protection [illegible] of the civil authority, and, after packing up [illegible] removing his furniture, had, with his family, [illegible] the city in the afternoon. As soon as the mob arrived, they commenced the work of destruction by breaking in the two lower windows, with the blinds, and the door. The latter had been [illegible] ricadoed, and they had scarcely effected an entrance, before the police officers and watchmen, aided by two detachments of horse that were at hand, dislodged the rioters. They were then forward kept at bay; but the street, as far back as the east as Thompson street, was filled with [illegible] sons with paving stones, which they smote together, saying, in a deep under-tone, 'all together.' A fence in the neighborhood was torn down and converted into clubs, and ranges of carts [illegible] together across the streets, in many places, to impede the horsemen, should the latter assail them. Formidable, however, as these indications were, the attack on Dr. Cox's house was not renewed, but in the meantime a portion of the rioters [illegible] turned to the Laight street Church, and commenced hostilities. A few more panes of glass were broken, but no further essential damage was done, although it was not until a very late hour that the tumult had entirely ceased.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF JULY 1[illegible]

2 o'clock—Dreadful Riots.—The worst anticipations of the day have been realized. For five hours our city has been the prey of an infuriated mob, or rather mobs, who have been carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the Watch and of the Military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of devastation, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Population, nor scarcely to retard *troops* have been probably not less than one thousand of cavalry, but duty, including two squadrons of cavalry, but general was the impression among the mob of the illegality of firing upon them without the presence of the Governor, that they were rather disposed to laugh than to tremble at their approach. If this impression is erroneous, it ought to be immediately removed. Affairs have come to such a pass that severe measures must be adopted, or the government is at an end.

Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half past [illegible] last evening, by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the doors. The [illegible] were suspicious that there were things behind the doors to which they did not wish to be introduced. As it was, they put themselves out of the reach of law, and may thank a better spirit than their own that they were not treated as they deserved.

On the first appearance of the watch they retired, and, after standing about in squads for a time, dispersed, and, before 11 o'clock, had withdrawn to other scenes of action. The mob, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

Between ten and eleven, a large mob assembled at Dr. Cox's Church in Laight street, and threw in the doors and windows, and demolished the interior of the building. From the church they proceeded to Charlton street, where he resides. A strong detachment of watchmen were placed

...e east end of the street, and prevented all ...ss to it. After remaining some time about ...ton street, the mob proceeded to Spring ...et, and attacked the Rev. Mr. Ludlow's church, ...ors and windows of which they began to bat... when a small party of watchmen arrived and ... a momentary stop to their proceedings, and ... one or two of the ringleaders into custody. ... companions, however, soon liberated them, ... watchmen off, and maltreated some of ... They then recommenced the work of de... broke in the doors, shattered the win... to atoms, and entered the church. In a short ... they broke up the interior of it, destroying ... they could. The Session House adjoin... shared the same fate. A small party of horse ... arrived, who appeared deterred from acting ... count of the immense disparity of numbers, ... mob then amounted to several thousands, and ... fired off without attempting to interfere. In or... to prevent their return, the mob erected a ... barrier, composed of carts and pieces of ..., across the street at each side of the church. ... half-past eleven, a strong detachment of ... and infantry arrived on the ground, and ... cavalry charged at full gallop against the first ..., which gave way, and they passed on to the ..., against which several of their horses fell ... they got through it. They then cleared ... of the street, and the infantry took pos... of the church, the interior of which was ... nearly demolished.

...hilst this mob was spending its fury upon the ...ches in Laight street and Spring street, another ...assembled at the African church opposite the ...n House. They however retired, after dash... ...a few stones into the windows.

...tween 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the ...proceeded from the Spring street church to ...Mr. Ludlow's dwelling house, in Thompson ...t between Prince and Houston, broke in the ...ows and doors, but were prevented from go... ...by the arrival of cavalry. Mr. Ludlow and ...family are out of town.

...t 11 o'clock, another mob attacked St. Phil... ...African Episcopal Church in Centre street, ...Peter Williams, a colored man, pastor,) and ...ished it almost entirely, including a fine or... ...The furniture they took out and burned in ...street.

...e windows of the African Baptist church in ...ery street were broken to atoms.

...African school house in Orange street, which ...used as a Methodist meeting house, was to... ...molished.

...n houses where colored people resided, in ...e and Mulbery streets, between Anthony and ...st, and about the Five Points, were greatly ...ed or totally destroyed. The mob compelled ...occupants of the houses to set lights at the win... ...s, and wherever colored people were seen, or ...lights were shown, the work of destruction com... ...ced. In one case, a colored woman advanced ...the window with her light, when, in an instant, ...e missile was sent, which knocked her down ...extinguished the light.

...wo houses in Anthony street were attacked, and ...furniture brought out into the street and burn...

...One or two in Leonard street shared the same ...

Half-past three o'clock, A. M.

...e mob have disappeared, after fairly exhaust... ...themselves by the work of destruction. All is ...quiet throughout the city. Whether these ...s are to be repeated yet again, the event will ...

New York, July 13.

...e peace of this City was last night preserved. ...ge body of the military were ordered out. ...commenced assembling about six o'clock in ...afternoon. Heretofore they were prohibited ...ring; but now the respective commandants ...vested with discretionary authority, to fire ...they should deem it expedient or necessary. ...e City Watch, Marshals, Constables, &c. ...also convened, at an early hour, at the City ...

...ddition to these arrangements, between two ...three thousand citizens volunteered, and were ...ded with badges of distinction, and a "pass ..." or "countersign."

...ring the night a few of the rioters assembled ...squads, and some captures of them were ... The cavalry traversed the streets in detach... ...and, in two or three instances, where clus... ...people were assembled, evincing disorderly ...ss, the horse galloped among and promptly ...ed them.

...The infuriated mob, during their attack ...on Mr. Tappan's house on Wednesday ...ght, were for a moment arrested in their ...rk of destruction upon the furniture by ...discovery, that they were about com... ...ting to the flames the 'likeness of Wash... ...on'—a general cry was sent forth; "it is ...shington; in the name of God don't burn ...shington." It is unnecessary to add ...the painting was borne off in triumph by ...populace.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Riot at Newark, N. J.—It seems that the ...Mr. Weeks, who has been recently in... ...ted with the amalgamation infection, ...duced a colored man into his pulpit on ...day evening, against the previously as... ...tained will of the people. When the popu... ...ce found this out, they entered the Church ...great numbers, took the latter forci... ...from the pulpit, conveyed him to the ...threatening to tear it down if the jailor ...not receive him, locked him up, and then ...ired to the Church, broke the windows, ...down the pulpit and pews, and reduced ...edifice to a shell.—*N. Y. Comm. Adv.*

...Thursday last, was quite a day of active ...business and amusement in Salisbu... The Lottery of Messrs. Stevenson and ...s, was then drawn, and a large con... ...of people assembled, to witness this ...s, novel spectacle. It was amusing to ...upon this assembled group when a tick... ...was read out, and observe with what ab... ...anxiety every eye was bent upon the ...up of paper that each held in his hand (con... ...the list of his ticket,) and how they ...yield "stare on vacancy" when they found ...the prize was not for them. The cap... ...prize was drawn to Number 13,288. ...following is a list of some of the next ...est prizes drawn to the tickets stated, viz:

Ticket 5,582	drew	1000
" 12,451	"	1000
" 18,502	"	1000
" 30,429	"	1000
" 29,643	"	1000

...In the evening of that day our communi... ...was enlivened by a Theatrical entertain... ...got up by the young men of the village, ...which went off much to the satisfaction ...the audience. We are glad to say that ...effort was liberally patronized.

Salisbury Watchman.

...A large Bear was killed near Newbern ...e 12th inst.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1834.

Internal Improvement.—On our first page the reader will find a review of the Address of the Wilmington Internal Improvement Committee, by the author of the Central Committee's Address, (Gavin Hogg, Esq.) We commend it to the attention of the reader, as discussion when conducted with so much good temper, cannot fail to do good. Whilst commending the *manner*, we do not feel disposed to interfere with the *matter* of the review, or with the subject in controversy, as it is in so much abler hands on both sides. That it may lead to results favorable to the Improvement of the State, is our only wish.

Cotton.—A postscript to a letter from New York, dated July 16th, says, "a ship has just arrived from London by which we learn that Cotton was a little better in Liverpool on the 2d and 3d June."

A writer in the Newbern Spectator advises a Rail Road from Beaufort, by Newbern, Trenton, Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, Lincolnton, and Morganton, to the Tennessee line; and another from Wilmington, by South Washington, Kenansville, Smithfield, Raleigh, to Oxford or Roxborough.

Important.—By an arrival at Savannah, with Havanna papers to July 5th, Cadiz dates to the 1st of June have been received. They contain the important intelligence of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos, the Pretenders to the Throne of Portugal; and of course a termination of the war.

Some extracts from the Circular of the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd, to his Constituents of the Ninth Congressional District of N. C. are crowded out this week by a number of Communications.

Collector of New Orleans.—It will be recollected that the President's nomination of Martin Gordon for re-appointment as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, was rejected, and that Martin Gordon, Jun. was thereupon nominated, and also rejected. It turns out, that the youth is not yet of age! Yes, the President of the United States actually nominated a *minor* for the office of Collector of the second commercial port in the Union! The register of his baptism shows that he was born on the 13th day of August, 1813, and consequently will not be *of age* until the 13th of next month. And yet the Senate is abused as a factious body, for refusing to confirm such nominations as this.

Riots in New York.—The account of the riots which have taken place in New York, will not strike any one with surprize when the exciting cause is known. For however much we may condemn such a lawless course, (and none can do so more decidedly than we,) we are of opinion that the victims have deserved even more than the punishment which has befallen them. We think a recital of some of the causes of the disturbances will bring our readers to the same conclusion.

There is published in New York, under the direction of Arthur Tappan, a wealthy merchant, and his relative, Lewis Tappan, an incendiary paper, called 'The Emancipator,' which is filled with intemperate discussions of the subject of slavery, abounding with sentiments and language of the most atrocious nature. A society of "Abolitionists" has been formed, and it was in consequence, partly, of the meetings and proceedings of this society that the first disturbance took place at Chatham street Chapel. This Society hold out to the blacks "the prospect of amalgamation, feeding their pride with impracticable hopes, exclaiming and denouncing the prejudice against color, leading them to believe that they are unjustly and cruelly treated by the whites, by denial of *equal political* and SOCIAL privileges, fomenting their passions, denouncing all who will not join them in their absurd crusade as kidnappers, villains, manstealers, thieves, and pirates, inviting them to sit with the whites indiscriminately."

In addition to all this, an attempt has been made to obstruct the re-capture of some runaway slaves belonging to a gentleman of this State. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for their recovery, and there is no doubt that the property will be restored; in expectation of which, a most inflammatory handbill was posted up in New York, calling upon the people to forcibly resist the decision, shonld it be against the slaves.

It is said that some of these miserable fanatics have had dinner parties, at which the white and black company were seated alternately at the table, first a black *gentleman* and then a white *lady*, and so on. A white man advertised for a black wife, &c. All these circumstances produced such a feeling, that during the existence of the riots, not a black could show his face, but he was immediately pelted.

All these circumstances will have a happy effect. The blacks in New York, already sufficiently odious, will become more and more so, and the wretches who have countenanced and deceived them, will find themselves deserted by all respectable people. There will no longer be an effort made to prevent the recovery of runaway slaves by their masters, but it will be the interest of the people of New York to lend every facility to enable the master to recover.

A Correspondence between certain merchants of New York and the President of the United States Bank, puts us in possession of the pleasing fact, that the Directors have determined to make no further curtailment of the debt, at present, but will make a gradual and cautious enlargement of loans.

The Weather.—We have accounts of many deaths in the northern cities from heat and drinking cold water. In one day, in the city of New York, no less than 26 such deaths occurred; besides many valuable horses.

Death by Lightning.—Mr. John Futch, of this county, was killed by lightning on the 10th inst. He was about 43 years of age and had no family.—*Wil. Press.*

A child was destroyed by Laudanum in this town, a short time since. The mother had gone out on some business and left the infant in charge of the nurse, who to quiet its complaining, administered laudanum.—We make this statement as a warning to the careless. Such accidents are frequent, and too much caution cannot be exercised, in placing medicine out of the reach of those unacquainted with their effects.—*Ib.*

Communications.

MR. PRINTER.—Living so far back in the woods, and not being a "good and true Jackson man," and not exactly being "*on the fence*" neither, I 'spose was the reason I had no invitation to attend Independence no where, not even the barbecue down there about Campbellton, where Mr. Paul Pry says so many Honorables, Ginrals, &c. were. This Pry must be a raal cretur, prying into every body's concarns. I wonder who in the darnation he is, kicking up such a fuss. I guess as how if them Jacksonsmen could get hold on him they'd have a barbecue out on 'im. I recken you would'nt have any perticklar objection, Mr. Printer, to another barbecue and another Mr. Pry, considerin as how they tell me in town that two of them are men that took your paper quit because you published Paul's letter, and in their place you got eight to take it. Howsomever, as I was saying afore, I had no invitation to attend Independence no where, thinks I to myself, nevertheless, the day shant pass without due honor. So I made arrangements to have a *row* all alone, without being bothered with obstreperous folks and such like as were down thare. I stuck to 't like a good fellow. I send you the toasts I drunk, which you may publish for the edification of the nashun:—

The Financial concerns of the Country—in a very crooked way, the people ought to remember old times and straiten 'em. (Dry glass)

Andrew Jackson—May the people never be bothered with another *hickory President*. (A glass of sour Cider.)

Martin Van Buren—The heir apparent to the *hickory throne* (A glass of stale Beer.)

Amos Kendall—Glory to the *inimitable* conception of Col. Crockett, who nicknamed Amos the "Imp of Famine." (2 bumpers of Currant wine.)

Bedford Brown—Whist!!—I guess old Commodore Rail Road will give a vote against him this winter in Raleigh. (4 glasses of old Port.)

Willie P. Mangum—A raal son of North Carolina—don't wear the collar and wants to restrain Executive power. I guess the old Commodore, Lieut. Hatchway, and all the crew of the *Constitution*, would give him a vote if they had a chance. (6 bumpers of Sherry.)

John McLean—A business man—an honest man—but not the greatest man among the sons of America; yet he will make a good President and clean out the "*Augean Stables*" at Washington. Success to him. (4 bumpers of Madeira wine.)

John C. Calhoun—Brilliant in talents—patriotic in principle—honest in politics—where shall we look for his superior!

(A whole bottle of Champaigne, comet brand.)

I intended to give Major Jack Downing a *roar in bumper*, but having drunk so many sorts of liquor, I believe sot the whole in a state of farmentation, so that my wife who came out in the shade where I was sitting, began to be rather figity, and I was afraid she would (like the relative of Major Jack) fall into a "conniption fit," for to tell the honest plain truth, I began to think I was nigh on being pretty considerable boozy; so I goes to sleep. When I wakes, I sees a pretty considerable black looking cloud seemed to be coming up from the other side of the river, down towards Campbellton, where the Jackson barbecue was, which in a mighty little time seemed to cover the whole heavens.* I only "mention this fact, but offer no comments on't," for my wife come out just at this time and giving me a lick on the back, says she, Solomon Jumps, if you don't go in you'll get a wet jacket. So this cut the Independence short and you've got the hull on't. Good success to ye, Mr. Printer, and here's hoping for every two Subscribers you lose, you may get ten.

SOLOMON JUMPS.

*This phenomenon was the more curous, considerin as how it hasn't often happened more than once a day for the last month.

MR. EDITOR:—I scorn to retort the blackguardism which had its appropriate place under the Editorial head of the last Journal. I am ready to prove, however, by the oath of four highly respectable gentlemen, Col. ——, Major ——, and Messrs. ——, and ——, that the only assertion I made is TRUE viz: that one of the Committee of Arrangement of the said Jackson Dinner, Mr. ——, stated publicly that the company consisted partly of 300 slaves. Upon whose shoulders does the falsehood now rest? The "good and true" may settle it among themselves. The affidavits will be published if they desire it.

PAUL PRY.

[We have taken the liberty to omit all the names in the above communication. Any person desirous of learning them, may be gratified on application.]—EDITOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is rumoured in our neighborhood, that the "*Lawyer*" that the Town People have brought out to represent the County in the next House of Commons, is so fond of electioneering, that he does not confine his powers to his own advancement alone, but attends *petty meetings in Town*, for the purpose of aiding his Brother "*Lawyer*," in securing *his* election. Truly, "that cause is pitiably desperate which cannot be supported by plain and simple reasoning—but requires" the united exertions of two Van Buren Lawyers to sustain.

BLACK RIVER.

School House, July 15th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: The Editorial Corps in favor of the Administration (not the *last* among which, is the Editor of the Fayetteville Journal,) seem to be very lavish in their abuse of the opposition Senators, accusing them of being under the influence and pay of the Bank of the U. States, because they get accommodation by way of discounts from the Bank, which every citizen is entitled to. Now, according to their mode of reasoning, every man who has any transactions with the Bank, is under its influence! The old proverb says, it is a bad rule that will not work both ways. Will the Editor of the Journal be so good as to inform the public what he gets for *certain* advertisements headed "By Authority," that the people may know the *amount* of his support to the Administration, by his own rule?

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Mess. Hybart & Strange:

As soon as you can make a '*critical examination*' of your "*File*," the public would be pleased to have the promise made in your note of *Blank date*, to "Dillon Jordan, Jr., Esq." fulfilled. Indeed, "justice to Mr. Seawell," as well as yourselves, ought to have induced you to insert at length, the letter referred to in your paper of July 9. By the bye—you promised last March, to find out for me, what proportion of the voters of Fayetteville signed the *Bank Petition*. What progress have you made in the inquiry?

"A NORTH CAROLINIAN."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—We were much entertained with Lieut. Hatchway's letter of the 12th July, and hope he may continue his interesting correspondence. By the bye, as the Constitution is at Anchar at Bald Head, could not the Lieutenant get a furlough and pay us a visit. A WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—You will please insert this communication, and oblige a Subscriber.

To the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

SIR: I notice in the *Observer* of the 15th instant, some remarks, copied from your last week's paper, on "*Freight on the Cape Fear River.*" I regret to learn that any cause should exist to induce our brethren of the West, more particularly those of Salisbury, to withdraw from us that patronage which I believe has been duly appreciated, not only by the Boat Owners on the Cape Fear River, but by the citizens of our Town generally. The correct state of the transportation business on the Cape Fear is, I believe, not generally known; nor ought we to expect it to be properly understood by our brethren of the West, when very many of our town's folks are not as fully acquainted on the subject as the case requires, to wit—the boat owners at this present time, receive on measurement Goods ten cts. per foot, and pay to the Navigation Company a tax of ten per cent. on 12½ cents per foot. Nor is it perhaps, generally known, that the owners of boats on the Cape Fear river "*are outlaws.*" Their property can be arrested out of their possession without the shadow of either *law, justice* or *equity*—and they are literally, what may be termed the

In the spirit of friendship I would remark, Sir, that I have some indistinct recollection of either a boy or a man's having a goose which laid him a golden egg every day—and that avarice dictated the resolution, to kill the said goose, &c.—The application of the Fable I believe to be, "that they who are of such craving and impatient tempers, that they cannot live contented, when fortune has blessed them with a constant and continual sufficiency, deserve, even to be deprived of what they have." Such, I hope in the sequel, will not be found to be the case with us Boat Owners. These golden eggs, Sir, are not the property of the boat owners; a very large proportion of them, after deducting the amount of capital invested in Steam Boats, &c., the risk we run from various causes, and the laborious duty necessary to be performed, fall to the share of a Corporation who (though not exactly like the Prodigal Son, have wasted their substance in riotous living,) have, by inexperience and mismanagement wasted their Capital Stock in building *Castles in the air*, and erecting *Monuments to folly*—rendering us Boat Owners entirely dependent on Providence for that assistance which, from the vast privileges they enjoy from their perpetual Charter, and the amount of capital they have wasted, we Boat Owners are induced to believe, the Legislature of North Carolina intended they should afford. And, Sir, if *this Goose* should die an unnatural death, the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be the *perpetrators* of the *act*. A small spark kindleth a great fire, and you, Sir, by your friendly remarks, received as such, will have the honor of applying it. For, you must know that we Boat Owners are very tenacious of our rights, though the laws of our Country do not protect our property;—and we are not disposed to transport packages of *Censure* from one end of the State to the other, *for any price*.—The cause of Internal Improvement may, without any flattery, be indebted to you for broaching a subject which has laid dormant too long for the interest of our State. The course I intend to pursue, will be a faithful and impartial review of the subject—holding myself personally responsible for any assertions made, and pledging myself to prove the truth of all statements relative to the subject—and you can give me no better evidence of your desire to promote the cause of Internal Improvement than by copying into your paper, a series of Letters, which I intend to write on this subject; and which, had it fallen into more able hands, would have been so much the more to the benefit of the cause.

Considering this as the first Letter on the subject, I shall briefly notice the amount of Stock subscribed, the amount of Tolls already collected, the requirements of the Charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and the privileges they derive.

The Legislature of North Carolina, anxious and desirous to promote the true interests of the State, by encouraging *Internal Improvement*, were no doubt well aware that the same would be accomplished by directing their attention to the River Cape Fear, (a stream second to none in the State.) They chartered a company under the style and title of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, (see the Acts of 1815, chapter 14,) incorporating therein certain sections of the charter of the Roanoke Navigation Company, with all the rights and privileges of the Deep and Haw River Company.—The original and increased capital stock of this company, including the last subscription on the part of the State, amounts to about $180,000; add to which a tax already collected by way of toll, upon the citizens of this State, on Merchandise transported between Wilmington and Fayetteville of at least $60,000 more, making the aggregate sum of $240,000. The requirements of the Charter of this Company are as follows: (see 2nd section,) "And the President and Directors of the said Company shall have power, and they are hereby authorised to engage persons to improve the Navigation of the Cape Fear River and its waters as aforesaid, by *Canals, Locks*, and *Sluices*, "*or otherwise*" as may be deemed most expedient." By the 8th incorporated section of the Roanoke Navigation Company, it will be found, that the privileges are as follows: "That for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors will be at, not only in cutting Canals, erecting Locks, and preparing other works necessary for the navigation, but in maintaining and keeping in repair the said Canals, Locks, &c., they shall be authorised to collect certain tolls, &c. And if any person or persons shall refuse to pay the toll at the time of passing the places appointed for their collection, and do pass without paying the toll, then the said collectors, &c. may seize such boat and vessel and sell the same at Auction, for ready money, after advertising the same for ten days, &c." By the 9th section incorporated as aforesaid:—"That as soon as *they are ready*, for the transportation of produce, &c. this Legislature may at the end of twenty-five years, and of every twenty-five thereafter, alter the rates, &c. Provided they shall not reduce the rates of tollage, so as to reduce the rates of profit accruing therefrom below "fifteen per centum on the Capital Stock." By this it will be perceived, that if they have any right, from the attempted improvement of the Cape Fear River, to collect a toll at all, they can, at their will and pleasure, increase the tax on the community, from $6000 to $14,000 per annum, which latter sum is at the rate of 15 per cent. on their reduced capital.

(*To be continued next week.*)

A BOAT OWNER.

DIED,

In Smithville, N. C., whither he had gone in the hope of restoring his health, Mr. HENRY L. JONES, merchant of this place, aged about 30 years. He has left a wife and three children, and numerous relatives in this Country and in Ireland, to mourn his premature death.

Departed this life on the 7th inst., in the 81st year of his age, Mr. KENNETH MURCHISON, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. Tired of the usurped power of a British yoke, the deceased emigrated to this his adopted country, at an early age, and settled in Moore County, in this State, where he died as he had lived, the noblest work of God—an *honest man*.—It seldom falls to the office of friendship to record the demise of one who blended more of the virtues that adorn our nature. In the several relations of life, he was remarkable as an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a humane and indulgent master. On the bed of his affliction, christian fortitude shone most conspicuous, though premonitory symptoms declared his approaching dissolution for some weeks previous. He expressed himself ready to meet it, calmly submitting to the decree of his Lord. "'Tis appointed for man once to die, and after death, the judgment;" hereby closing his earthly career, leaving a fond wife and numerous children to lament their loss. It is at all times interesting to watch the flickerings of life, but in no case more so than in his, forming the subject of these remarks; who, to use the words of a friendly correspondent, sleeps the sleep of his fathers, entombed by the hearty gratulations, that he lived respected and died regretted. May his mantle encircle his surviving friends and relations.—[COMMUNICATED.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 19, Steamer John Walker, with boats Washington and James Seawell in tow, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Dry Goods &c., for Willkings & Co., G. McNeill, Joseph Baker, David Anderson, Dr. James H. Dickson, James Miller, John M. Dobbin, W. Whitehead, Peleg Pearce, I. Blake Jr., Gardner & McKethen, Thos. Cochran, and P. I. Tillinghast, of this place; and for Wheeler & Burns, W. Lindley, Jacob Krider, J. Johnson, Turner & Hughes, John C. McLaurin, and Philo White, of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 20, Steamer John Walker, with Flour, Feathers &c., for George McNeill, and William Locke.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 16.

Brig Cumberland from New York. Schooners, Frances Ellen from New York, Pelican from Philadelphia, Mary Frances, from Hyde Co.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 5ç a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9½ a 10. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton (none.) Corn a 95 $1. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14½ Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 110 a 115. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers will be receiving in the course of a few days, a general assortment of *Dutch Bolting Cloths* of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 22, 1834. 94tf.

SALES AT AUCTION OF DRY GOODS &c.

On Tuesday, the 26th August, 1834.

(&c.) By WILLKINGS & CO.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 14 *for* 1834.

Draws at Washington, Tuesday, August 5, 1834.

1 Prize of $10,000 and 70 Prizes of $1,000.

SCHEME.

1	$10,000	$10,000
70	1,000	70,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,115	1,115
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
50	100	5,000
64	50	3,200
64	40	2,560
64	30	1,920
64	20	1,280
3264	10	32,640
22176	5	110,880

25861 Prizes.....amounting to $256,595

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA *Consolidated Lottery,*

CLASS No. 5, FOR 1834,

To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, August 15, 1834.

60 Number Lottery,—Nine drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	1,392		1,392
1	1,000		1,000
2	500		1,000
2	400		800
4	300		1,200
4	200		800
10	150		1,500
10	120		1,200
49	100		4,900
102	20		2,040
102	10		1,020
1632	4		6,528
11475	2		22,950

13395 Prizes.....amounting to $51,330

Tickets $2—Shares in proportion.

☞Prizes paid in Cash or Tickets, by

J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

July 22, 1834. 94tf.

Commission & Forwarding Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to receive and forward Goods, and will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to them. They have large and convenient Ware Houses and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed.

They have now in Store on consignment,

100 Hhds. Bright retailing Molasses,
50 Bags high scented Rio Coffee,
25 do. grass bag Cuba Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bbls. Jamaica Sugar,
20 crates assorted Crockery,
1600 bushels of Alum Salt,
Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Spice, Copperas, Salt Petre, &c. Hyson and Imperial Tea, Bar Lead.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 21, 1834. 94 6w.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAITHFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $3,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3,000	is $3,000
1	Prize of	3,000	is 3,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is 2,000
10	Prizes of	1,000	is 10,000
10	Prizes of	500	is 5,000
10	Prizes of	300	is 3,000
10	Prizes of	200	is 2,000
20	Prizes of	100	is 2,000
60	Prizes of	50	is 3,000
100	Prizes of	20	is 2,000
300	Prizes of	10	is 3,000
20,000	Prizes of	4	is 80,000
20,523	Prizes amounting to		$120,000

19,477 Blanks. 40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the High and Low System.—The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000, so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are *high*. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one Wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in Cash forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost $40
And must draw nett 17

$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $23 get the Managers certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each Package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say,

A certificate for 10 Whole Tickets $23
For 10 Half do. 11 50
For 10 Quarter do. 5 75

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves..... 2
Quarters..... 1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 22, 1834. 94-td.

LANDS for sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his

LANDS

In Robeson County, on Richland Swamp, 18 miles North West of Lumberton, 31 miles South West of Fayetteville, and 4 miles from Philadelphus Post Office; containing between 900 and 1000 acres. About 140 acres of which is cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. About 75 acres of Low Ground or Swamp Land drained, and ready for clearing. On the Land is a two story Dwelling House, well finished, and all necessary out houses, including a framed Barn, 30 by 40 feet.

To the several advantages of good Land, well improved, good Summer range and pure Water, may be added the benefit of being located in a neighborhood where intelligence, peace, good will and harmony exists amongst the people. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected, persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Payment will be made easy.

MALCOM PATTERSON.

White Hall, Robeson County, July 10. 94tf.

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book Just received by E. J. HALE.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

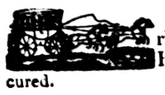
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
3,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION for sale on accommodating terms. It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88 3m.
June 1834

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

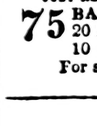
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix, } SUGARS.
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MILL IRON'S

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good ity, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Daley, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell on the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 95

In store, 10 barrels Linseed Oil.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received and opened a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 76tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are wooded and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair; several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton of Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with improvements thereon, consisting of the Town Warehouse and other Warehouses &c. Wharf above the Ferry landing and on the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also lot near Mrs. *Hawley's* containing five acres. I also offer for sale, *Woodstock*, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building recently mount and about a mile from the Town Hall with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 640 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Below, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75tf.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19. 88tf

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25,